

## VII

(FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE)  
London, July 18.

But if Mrs. Jeune's name is one of the first to occur when this ameliorating process, as between stage and society, is discussed, it is very far indeed from being the only one about which a great deal might be written. I say nothing of Bohemia proper; or improper. It never had much influence; it now has less than ever. Mrs. Jeune could have done little, with all her cleverness, had her visiting list been restricted to those outlying and sometimes outlandish parts. But it may interest you to know that she comes of an ancient and honorable Scotch family, that her brother

AMERICA THREATENED WITH A HOST OF  
PAUPER IMMIGRANTS.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]  
Rome, July 17.

tables. The Italian Government thereupon at once abandoned the political prosecution in favor of a criminal suit for the triple murder, and for this Cipriani was sentenced by the Italian tribunals to twenty years' penal servitude. This is the man, then, who, in Italian labor and Socialist circles, is looked upon as a patriot and a martyr. The Italian Government, however, is not so regarded by the Italian laborers who go over to America as their ideal hero.

With reference to the present emigration to the United States, it is only fair to add that in the circumstances the Prime Minister is acting with the utmost reluctance. The emigration question, indeed, is one of the most serious and urgent ones now before the Italian Government, and has exercised a potent influence on the policy of the last two Cabinets. The exodus to foreign lands has assumed the most alarming proportions in Italy. Of the 28,000,000 souls who, according to the most recent census, constitute the population of King Humbert's kingdom, it has been calculated that there are at the present moment con-

the numbers of these emigrants are increasing all the time, over 100,000 having sailed from the port of London during the last year. The attractions of

had been a clever man. He saw the heavy rain, and the fact that the boat returned both ambitious young mariners were plunged into the water. Libby was unaware of the accident until a quarter mile ahead, when happening to turn his head he saw his two opponents swimming. He turned back, and saw the two men struggling to them and towed Heffelfinger to shore, where a large throng had assembled, watching the affair. A row boat went out for Williams. After he had been towed almost to shore he stopped and swam back for a distance of five or six feet, to dive and swim for a while, and when he came up he held up something in his left hand remarking, "By Jove, I got it, anyway."

"Got what?" said the man in the rowboat who was out for Williams's rescue. "Found a pearl?"

"Found nothing," said Williams. "I've recovered my glass eye."

THE EMPRESS EUGENIE'S GIFT-ROYAL  
INTERMARRIAGES.

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.  
Paris, July 21.

close of the scholastic year and for the awarding of prizes at these establishments. Not even the fathers and mothers of the young women are invited to the ceremonial which marks the break-up of the classes and the beginning of vacation. In the boys' high schools there is much exciting and stimulating pomp. A great room in the Lyceum, or it may be the court-yard, with arched windows overhead, is arranged for the solemnity. The walls are garlanded and trophies are placed upon them. A platform, covered with red cloth and fresh with green plants, is prepared for the rector and the university authorities, who are to be present, and for "old boys," who, having greatly distinguished themselves since they left school, have been invited to come and deliver orations or hand the prize-books to those who won them. When the eventful day comes round a military band is in front of the platform. Its business is to come in at intervals in the speeches with quick marches and other musical heroes, which culminate in "La Marseillaise." All the professors are in black gowns, with yellow or violet hoods, and Cabinet Ministers of yesterday; future ones of to-morrow and the day after: Mayors, Prefects and Councillors-General are to the fore. Books

Mothers are in their best, and fathers are in their Sunday clothes. The whole scene is full of exhilaration. Parents, if their children are at all

ONE OF NAPOLEON'S ENCUMBRANCES

Paris letter in The Chicago Tribune.

The poet never again invited to the Tuileries, however, nor did he ever again have a personal interview with the Emperor. It was a pleasant surprise, an appointment in the diplomatic service in a distant part of the world. This he accepted, and went there to live, his wife, of course accompanying him. He was a very pleasant, agreeable man, remained there until his death, which occurred six or seven years ago. His widow returned to Paris and married the wife of a Russian nobleman. On the occasion of the poet's death, a remark was made by General Fleury, the confidential friend and adviser of the Emperor, to the effect that "Had she," said Fleury, "to get such a wife; and it was a hard bit of luck for the Emperor to have to pay such a price for her services." "Had she" was asked, "remembered? His Majesty long?" "No," said Fleury, "the Emperor had not known a month. He, the Emperor, had got on her nerves, and Eugene had got on her nerves, and when she was jealous." In this case, I think, would the highest price on record for a poem. Louis Napoleon was a very good sort of a husband of his sort, which he got rid of in one way or another. But I don't think he ever paid so high a price to any one.

From The London Daily News.

The old historic fortress-town of the Crimean Peninsula appears to be destined shortly to undergo a radical change in its economic life. The commerce which of late years has lent life and movement to her wharves, assisted to rebuild and repopulate the town, which has been utterly ruined, is locked harbor the flags of all the mar-time nations of Europe, which is about to depart from her, and leave Sebastopol to regain its former isolation. The commerce which has been steadily rising thirty-three years ago. As the Novoye Vremya, writing on this subject, sentimentally remarks, "Commerce does not depart from Sebastopol, it is only the flag of the cannon." At the time when the construction of the Lofzof Sebastopol Railway scheme was under the consideration of the Imperial Government, the question was fully discussed whether Sebastopol should become exclusively a military port, or at the same time a port of commerce. "At that time," remarks the Novoye Vremya, "the Government was not without the Black Sea fleet, except as a remote possibility in the uncertain future." It was this future uncertainty which, in connection with the Lofzof Railway, was making Sebastopol a port of exportation, and as such the place has to a certain degree prospered greatly during recent years. It is impossible, however, to estimate the future of Sebastopol, which is situated at least a hundred versts from the fertile regions of the Taurida, whence her export industries draw their supplies. The Lofzof Railway, which Sebastopol has never really possessed a class of first class merchants, properly so called, and those commercial houses which have been established in the town, there are almost exclusively engaged in the shipment of grain. They are chiefly representatives of large Jewish houses in England and France, or more particularly in London, who have been enabled to never hid from themselves or their principals the fact that their establishment at Sebastopol was a purely military one, and that the Government and military powers which have virtually controlled the place, and it is for this reason that, despite the immense profits realized of late years in the grain trade, they have not been able to do much business. There have never embarked a ruble in the erection of magazines and stores, but have hired the Government to do so, and have been enabled to accumulate awaiting shipment to accumulate temporarily on the open wharves, and protected it as best they might. The Government, however, has not been able to do much to fight appear to have been well grounded in the result. Now it appears the Government, acting upon the advice of the naval and military administrations, have decided to transfer the Lofzof Railway to the South Navy, which in future will be reserved to the Imperial navy. This exclusion is equivalent to a complete cessation of exportation from Sebastopol. The maritime commerce of Sebastopol will certainly be transferred to Theodosia by coast, which is only four hours sail further eastward. This transfer will be a serious blow to the town, which has been an ancient Kafa, at one time notorious as the greatest slave market between Europe and Asia, possesses a large and busy harbor, and has been the principal emporium as a Black Sea port of the Taurida. It will be necessary only to construct a branch line of railway from Djankoi, on the Lofzof Sebastopol system, to Theodosia, which is only a few miles distant, and is only distant 150 versts from Sebastopol, it will be seen that the new port of Theodosia will be reached in less than an hour, while the Lofzof Railway, of railway transfer. Besides this advantage, Theodosia itself is situated in the most fertile region of the Crimea, and is connected with Kerch by a fine good road connects Theodosia with Kerch at a distance of only ninety versts, or about sixty English miles, and with the transfer of the commerce of Sebastopol to Theodosia, it will be seen that the town of Theodosia is destined to become in future a flourishing port, and will be able to take rapid connection of Theodosia and Kerch by rail. A glance at the map will convince any one that under the new arrangement, Theodosia is destined to become

From The London Times.

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**Horstford's Acid Phosphate**  
RELIEVES THE FEELING OF LASSITUDE  
so common in mid-summer, and imparts vitality.